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Weathersfield, Vt., Fob. 1, 1877.

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THERE is trouble in the camp of the New York state agricultural society; a clique at Little Falls is said to "run" the thing, and a new society is in order. If it was in Rhode Island we should counsel peace, but the Empire state has room enough for all.

"ABOUT these days look out for sugaring." Well have you got a supply of Post's sap spouts? If not see to it at once, as they will nearly if not quite pay for themselves in one year; sap don't sour, trees can't dry up and they keep buckets in place without driving Mr. Woodruff has them for sale

poultry for the year 1876. Now why will ited Cornell, says : not our Vermont farmers and poultry fanciers keep an accurate account during the is Mr. Sanborn's :

I began the year 1876 with fourteen hens. During the year I have obtained 181 dozen

Cost of keeping . . . . . . 

The "Boss" Cow.

A great deal has been said of the yield of butter by a cow owned by A. Scott, Esq., of Craftsbury, but no two stories we have heard quite agreed. We gladly give place, himself. therefore, to Mr. Scott's own statement, just published in the New England Farmer. And we unite with Editor Cheever in asking for should not the larmers' wife know something the native cow which can beat the record. about agriculture as well as her husbands. are wonderfully stimulating:

Last spring, a statement appeared in the pounds per day. That statement was correct. The first four months, while in the barn, she made 289 pounds, and in eight 633 pounds. A few years ago, I had a cow was five years old, and she had been poorly kept. My treatment brought her up to make her 504 pounds of butter. This cow I raised from a calf, and she has been good one can "farm it." Any one can do just as beef all the time. That is the way I ac- well at farming without having learned his count for the difference in the cows. Her business as he can at anything else without first of August, and with four quarts of pothe feed in the barn in winter, with pasture in the summer. These cows were of the same age, nine years, coming ten, and are native breed, so called.

Jersey Cows. We are strong believers in the value of Jersey cows for a butter dairy, not necessarily full-bloods, but grades. Now if our farmers would get a good Jersey bullock and not only be sure that he is a thoroughbred, but that he also has the points of excellence as laid down in herd books, and raise stock from their best butter-producing cows, they would get a good herd in a few years. Our opinion of the value of the Jersey stock has been greatly improved by a recent visit to the herds in Pomfret, where the cows range from 250 to 300 pounds of butter each. while we have thought ourselves quite well off if we made half that amount from our ordinary dairies of native cows. We would not depreciate native cows, but it is the height of absurdity to say that Jersey cows, which for generations have been bred with particular reference to their butter-making qualities are not better than the average native cows which have not been bred at all, only reproduced just as it happened. How often do you find the average farmer going about the town or the county after a bullock of first rate qualities for his herd; he uses such as he happens to have, and is it any wonder their cows make only from 100 to 150 pounds of butter per annum? Here are a few lines we found in the American Cultivator respecting our favorite Jersey eattle which we commend to the wise consideration of our readers :

It is claimed by dairymen of experience for the Jersey cow that she produces the largest amount of food of any breed known. A late record of a Jersey herd of fourteen cows, in Massachusetts, represents the average yield per cow for 1876 at 5626 pounds, or 2616 quarts per cow; the largest yield reported was 8332 pounds per cow; there were two pows of this herd that exceeded 8000 pounds per cow, and three more that exceeded 7000 pounds each. There is the record of a Jersey cow imported into Massuchusetts, known as Flora, color fawn and white, whose milk made 511 pounds and two ounces of butter in fifty weeks, an average of ten and one-fifth pounds per week, the cow not having been forced in any way, winter or summer, she having had only or dinary feed. The milk of Pansy, a Jersey cow in Connecticut, was trustworthily reported in the Boston Cultivator as having produced 574 5-16 pounds of butter in one year. It is recorded of a Jersey cow in England that her milk made nineteen pounds of butter a week, for three successive weeks. a fact deemed so extraordinary as to be entitled to a record in the parish books. breed of cows with such possibilities is justly entitled to the fostering care of dairymen, especially butter-makers, for it has been found that in proportion of one Jersey to six other cows, the butter is so improved as to sell in the market from six to eight cents a pound more than it commanded before the introduction of the Jersey.

A QUARTER or half acre of orchard enclosed with a picket fence four or five feet high, be afforded for the out-door movement of the snuff, in the nests, and about the roosts. fowls, and the orehard will be greatly bene- Whitewash perches and all other places where We have received Finer Printer and New England | fitted by their presence. Bugs and worms | they may get lodgment. Scatter lime freely | Fair, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1 will be fertilized, and a large number of eggs the fowls both setting and laying, plenty of

## Agricultural Instruction.

Cornell University is doing much to educate the farmers, and its lectures on agriculture-on every subject subject pertaining to by students from the academic department. Cornell has its academic course of study, as any college has, and then the agricultural in oblige addition, and we are pleased to learn that so many academic students think it wise to add a little knowledge of farming to their other instruction. One of President Hayen' sons who recently graduated, took the agricultural lectures in addition to his regular course of study, while another son on the ground POULTRY .- W. R. Sanborn of Webster, and one of Gen. Grant's will graduate next N. H., sends the following exhibit of his year. Editor Van Duzen, who has just vis- for making the same, with my experience in point which I shall discuss is :

One of the sous of President Hayes, who graduated recently, in addition to his regular next year? Do not be over anxious to get a pertaining to agriculture. President Hayes studies sought instruction from the lectures "big" account, but an accurate one. Here has been a liberal patron of Cornell. Two of his sons are graduates of the institution and the third is now here. President Grant's son graduates next year.

> The institution has a large number of atudents from foreign countries. There is one Turk, two Japanese and about twenty-five Brazilians. Several other countries more or less distant have representatives here. In the department of practical agriculture there are less than forty students. I have forgotten the exact number, and not half of these are sons of New York farmers. One was pointed out to me as a bright and enthusiastic seeker after agricultural knowledge who comes from New York city.

He found also one young lady in the regular agricultural course of study, and why It shows that if it pays to keep a cow at The growing interest in agricultural educaall, it pays to keep her well. These records tion in Vermont is one of the most hopeful signs that the "Farmers' Opportunity" has come, and they have the good sense and New England Farmer making my cow yield wisdom to seize it. Some features of their With a very large stock of superior quality, I will 42 pounds of butter in 14 days, or three golden opportunity may be named; less prejudice against new methods; a knowledge of the elements of the soil, and conditions months she made 500 pounds. At the end of of the growth of plants; more experiments the year, twelve months, her product reached | with stock and tillage; better general and special education; a sagacity to read the that made in twelve months 504 pounds, making the difference 129 pounds in favor signs of the times; a clear perception of the of this cow. The question may be asked, use and value of brains in farming; a bet-What should make the difference?" The ter acquaintance with one another; and answer is, I bought the first cow when she finally a more accurate recognition of the value of culture in every direction.

The opinion has held too long that

feed has been twenty pounds of hay per day, fed in three feedings, cut from the tenth to the twenty-fifth of June, and cut again the better. Successful farming is an art, a science, a trade, or whatever you see fit to tatoes, morning and evening. That has been term it, and the man who succeeds does so because he understands his business; and he reaches the highest success. Scores of young men are getting married this spring and settling down on a farm and may make a living at it, but if they had the good sense to go and work from two to five years at moderate vages with a first-class farmer, one who beieves in good blooded stock, in keeping his herds well, who drains his land; who puts and keeps his barns in order; has running water for his stock and his family; who has dry wood well-housed and easy to get at; whose house is "handy" for the women's work, etc.; and who has a place for everything and everything in its place-these young men would know more, be happier and better off in every respect ten years ience, besides being worth a great deal more to the town, state and nation. Learn your yourselves. That your father and ours got along very well by their methods, is no sign ive in the modest humble style of their early life. There are many young men of er a nominal sum of say \$25, with Hon, E. D. Mason of Richmond, or with Mr. Taylor on Col. Cannon's farm in Shelburne, for the sake of what they can learn, than to begin on their "own book" this spring.

> The farmers of the west are competing most successfully with us, and in spite of distance and freight, their fertile prairies are becoming more and more a match for our 'rock-ribbed" hills, and we must put our our best brains, our most thoroughly trained brains; our sharpest wits, keenest sagacity and most carnest purpose. God did not make the green hills, and valleys, and mountain streams, and intelligent people of this state for naught, but that we might, with head and heart and will; with hand and brain, "work out our salvation" which -in farming as well as in religion-is our highest success. The old hills and fertile valleys of Palestine "flowed with milk and honey," it is true, but flowed because the most energetic hand and brain-working race the world ever saw, rolled up their sleeves and "pumped" the milk and honey out of a soil with no more natural fertility than ours. It will not aid us to go west if we lack in brains or a willingness to work; for these are in greater demand there than here. Nay, let us make the most and best of ourselves, and then we shall happily and successfully live and thrive here, "Where Nature's heart

Beats strong amed the hills, "

Lice.-Cleanliness and vigilance will us ually prevent annoyance from parasites; but should the roosting house, nests or fowls, become infested, a vigorous warfare should be waged against the vermin until all are exter-

# Correspondence.

I saw a piece in a last year's number of practical agriculture-are largely attended you please inform me through your columns where I can get a pair of these goese, or Landgrove, March 5th.

To THE APPLICTED .- Twenty-five years ago in the least. I was entirely cured of one of the worst the matter, etc., to all who will take the

s grafted or budded should be from a hardy proper care is taken of the tree, which is propagated on hardy, vigorous stock, it will stand a good chance of succeeding.

been proved to be hardy for the latitude in water, and allow it to run down and dampen which they are to be set, which the inexthe many failures by those who buy of agents six or eight feet square, and of the same that know as little of the requirements of the depth, in which a pump is placed, to carry tree for the latitude in which they are selling through hose or troughs the liquid manure of them as they do of the experience of those the less experience a person has had in fruit | inches wide, and just far enough apart to altant agents, and as time advances and he yows that he will never set another tree and thereby deprives himself of having good fruit may be so conducted upon the manure as to a bushel of shelled corn. from his own grounds. It is necessary for the planter of fruit trees to consider that ors should be made to be removed when the if for home, what his home requires; if for heap is wet enough. market, what his market requires.

There has been much done in getting able not only for cooking but for cating, and ples that will stand and succeed in every ning stream near by they are delighted, and town of Vermont, and am not prepared to say the pear will not succeed where the apple will, dry yard to milk in." Others are contented but my experience is not so far advanced in with letting the liquids of their manure run regard to pears as apples, still I have here off into some adjoining field where it is mostin the Champlain valley pears as bardy as ly wasted within a few yards of the barn. the Northern Sky apple.

ast an inquiry about the germination of ap- manure. Its virtues will ple and pear seeds. I have no trouble with and be lost, if the bottom of the yard be who understands it best, and sees to it best the pair. I think that if the inquirer will get the seeds out in the fall and plant them before they are thoroughly dried through, air. in shallow trenches barely covering them, I do not mean so shallow as to be uncovered by rains, with sand, leaf mould, some earth that will not become broken in the spring, there will be no trouble.

L. M. MACOMBER. North Ferrishurgh, March 5.

COLORING BUTTER .- As to the method, Editor Cheever gives his views last week. which, being new to many, we publish for

suggests but shall try his method : We are entirely opposite to the practice of business, young man, and then begin for the color goes into the buttermilk. It is more difficult to hit the same shade every week, as the natural color of the butter will vary more or less. The strength of the cream also that you will; they began thirty or forty varies according as it is free or mixed with years ago, and farming has made no little milk in greater or less quantity. Applied in to the point perhaps, you are not content to shade to a very nice point without risk of overdoing the thing. Color and work a small batch, and if too light, add more in the next batch, or less if too high colored, then work our acquaintance in Chittenden county who all over evenly, and the desired shade may be had better go and work a year for no wages. obtained. When using colored salt, one can know exactly when the salt is worked in evenly, and there is, consequently, less danger from overworking.

WHITE LEGHORNS. - Undoubtedly this breed produce the most prolific layers known; and as the sale of eggs at the prices they have been bringing is far more remunerative than that of chickens, it follows that the Leghorn stock is the most profitable to keep. The "White Leghorns," however, are to my mind the most desirable; in beauty of form and brains into our farming; our whole brains, plumage they far excel all others. The purity of their plumage, contrasting so strikingly with the large and brilliant combs and wattles, and their proud and graceful carriage There can be no mistaking the points of pure White Leghors, while the brown is open to doubt as to its purity, for the latter resembles in many points common fowls so closely as to require the judgment of an expert to detect the difference. As egg-producers, the white are even superior to the being shown, brown, numerous instances where accurate account has been kept, of hens exceeding the production of two hundred and fifty eggs in one year .- German-

Good Oxen .- The "pesky little" Jerseys have not crowded out all the good cattle yet, as the following note in the New England Farmer seems to show: I have reently examined two pairs of oxen which deserve a record. The first pair, owned by C. W. Lovett of Oxford, Mass., are eight feet five inches in girth, and weigh 4800 pounds. country. The other pair are twins, owned by Joseph H. Worthen, Post Mills, Vt. They are beauties-girth a little over eight feet, estimated weight 4600. It will be hard to find anything larger or better in this part of the country.

Prof. Seelev doesn't believe in grows, because in the spring they rob bird's nests of eggs or young; he had known a pair to cat the young of four robius' nests in one after-

Small hogs, weighing from 200 to 300 are preferred to large, overgrown, coarse ones

## The Manure Heap

It has been well said that the manure heap is the farmer's bank, on which be can draw your paper about the Toulouse geese. Will his cheeks with a certainty of always having them honored in his growing crops. The live stock on a farm produce in their manurs every ingredient which is necessary to where I can get some eggs for hatching, and oblige

L. F. Woodward.

and if we could obtain enough animal manure to keep our farms in a fertile condition, we would have no need of commercial fertilizers

But to come to the more practical part of cases of cancer, by the use of a syrup composed of roots and barks, together with a extent, and render the manure of the greatliniment. Since that time I have endeavor- est value to crops? This is a subject that ed to do all the good I could to those auf. cannot receive justice in a few remarks, confering as I suffered. Will send the recipe densed as is what I shall say on it. The first

HOW TO SAVE MANUER.

trouble to enclose stamp for return postage.

Mas. S. J. Baldwin. If a farmer were to have the best facilihim have a manure cellar under his cattle In the choice of fruit trees for setting there and the floor of the stall so constructed as to are quite a number of things to be taken into allow all the urine of the stock to run down consideration. The stock on which the tree and be mixed with it. This cellar would have to be under a barn built on a side hill, so as to admit of backing in a wagon to carrigorous tree ; if not your young tree will ry the contents to the fields. A pump would stand a chance of being feeble. The root is be necessary near by, with hose to saturate the foundation upon which to build, and if the manure occasionally to hasten decomposition. Horse manure, especially, would be liable to serious injury if not kept wet.

The next best plan to keep manure is under a shed, piled up compactly with the top It is necessary to select varieties that have of the heap a little concave, so as to hold the whole heap. Water is highly necessary in the decomposition of manure hears. An perienced know but little about, and hence excavation in the middle of the barn-yard, it; or the shed manure may be wet once in two weeks from a pump not far away; or require no other wetting; but the conduct-

Some farmers seem to act on the principle crosses on the Siberian crab which are valuof seeing how much manure they can lose or sauce ! Some of these men select side hills I believe it possible to get good eating ap- for their barn-yards; and if there is a run-Now, a large barn-yard made concave, say two or three feet deeper in the centre than not soak away

decompose, absorbents of the ammonia in them are always beneficial. Plaster is deeidedly the best absorbent of the gases in a manure pile that is known to exist, and may be sprinkled among the manure when the pile is made-not much, say a barrel of plaster to what manure ten head of cattle will make in a season. Lime has a tendency to set the gases (ammonia) free; and it should never be used in the compost heap, except when much coarse matter is to be decompose their benefit. We have always colored the Nor are ashes of any benefit to the beap, cream in the churn instead of the salt as he muck is good, if placed in alternate layers of manure and muck through the heap and left applying artificial color like annatto in the a season to decompose and unite. All comchurn. It is wasteful, as a large portion of post heaps should be made with their tops flat, or a little concave, to catch the rains to keep the heaps moist. In England the system of composting is carried to perfection They pack their manure in oblong heaps, and shovel them over two or three times during the summer to hasten decomposition, and rogress since that time, and, what is more the salt, with scales for weighing, one can apply such fine manures to their lands the next season. Here we cannot so well afford the labor of composting in that manner; con sequently many farmers apply all their stable dung to their land fresh and undecomposed. Some crops, however, require wellrotted manures to grow in perfection, and every farmer may profitably have a small compost heap to supply him with fine manure where it is most needed .- N. Y. World.

WATERING OF HORSES AFTER FEEDING.

The National Live Stock Journal, in givg directions for the care of horses says Another common fault in the alimentation of horses is the leading to water just after a full feed of grain. The first effect of this is to largly distend the stomach, and the result may be as serious as if the material were asticated grain and saliva. But, should this danger be avoided, matters are not necessarily left in a better state. The sudden and excessive influx of water is likely to wash much of the contents of the stomach into the intestines before the nitrogenous principle have been digested, and fermentation, extrication of gases, overdistensions, colics and inflammations result. Even this is not all. The application of an excess of cold water on the mucus membrane of the stomach and atestines causes vascular congestion and violent muscular contractions, so that all tend to digestive disorder of a dangerous nature. Copious draughts of iced water are hurtful it should be in small quantities only and frequently. But a drink of water of moderate temperature, just after a feed of grain, is ful of peril to the soliped. Thirst should be allayed before the feed is given; and if any is allowed after it should be merely a mouthful until the lapse of one or two hours' time has been had for gastrie digestion. After a feed of hay there is comparatively little danger. From the excessive salivary addition to the hay, and the comparatively small amount of water is often rather favorable than otherwise in hastening its progress into the howels, where the digestion of its starch, sugar, fat and other respiratory elements may be com-

An Ohioan proposes that railroads issue tickets with accident coupons attached, the same being payable at three mills per mile, for \$5,000 insurance. It might make the railroads more careful.

The West last year sent abourd 12,000,-

## Commercial Pertilizers.

At a recent farmer's institute in Elmira, N. Y., as represented in the Husbandman, Prof. I. P. Roberts had a paper read giving the results of his experience with commercial manures on the farm of the Cornell university which shows the following results:

The field in which the tests were made was a clover and timothy sod plowed in the fall, It was well plowed and harrowed and in the spring plowed again about four inohes deep. The soil is a sandy loam, and is considered very suitable for corn although lacking in fertility. It slopes to the south. One test was made with single rows of twenty hills to a row and four stocks to a hill, and the yield per acre is given :

Row No. 1 Two table speenfuls of plaster applied in hill 5764

1 2 No plaster 3 hours and rolled in plaster 2 spoomfals of plaster in a hill 5336

1 3 Corn Soaked 12 hours and rolled in plaster 2 spoomfals of plaster in a hill 5336

2 1 Rakton superphosphate in hill 5280

3 Petersons superphosphate in hill 5280

4 Nothing 5890

7 Bradley's superphosphate in hill 5976

3 An equal amount of wood ashes 5876

In rows No. 4, 5, 7 and 5 two spoonfals of each application ware used.

not be regarded as entirely satisfactory or conclusive for it was on too small a scale and for a single season. But the measurements and weights were accurate, and it at least pointed to useful lessons. Adjoining this plot one-half acre was divided into three sections, the soil being as nearly equal over the plot us it was possible to find it. The middie section contained one-quarter acre. On each side of this was an eighth-acre section. On the middle piece of one-quarter acre Prof. Stockbridge's chemical manures were applied according to his formula for corn. chemicals were purchased of his agents, which it was claimed that the yield would be covered with gold .- New Jersey Agriculincreased fifty bushels of shelled corn per | turist. the yard to the heap under the shed, would | acre. This quarter of an acre yielded at the to whom they sell, and I have noticed that over the well-hole, to consist of slats two to the acre. The two plots adjoining, on which nothing was applied, and which toraising the more likely he is to buy of dis- low the liquids of the yard to run through gether made one fourth of an acre, produced at the rate of sixty-one bushels and thirteen as a life work. He need not be a the water from the roof of the barn and shed to bushels he called seventy pounds of ears

Prof. Roberts stated that the corn on which the Stockbridge manures were applied had the better appearance during nearly the whole season, but put to the test of the scales it did not prove its superiority. The reladiffer materially.

American Plows for Russia - The American Agriculturist for March 1st says : One of the most noticeable of recent occurrences is the purchase of ten thousand American plows by the Russian government, for distribution among the farmers of Russia. There is more in this than would seem to be at first sight. It is certainly a great com-pliment as well as a valuable acknowledgement of merit to American agricultural im-I noticed in the FARMER of week before at the sides, is not a bad place at all to save plement makers, but it implies that the competition of American farmers in the European grain trade has touched what has been conthem but find the apple seed stronger than clayer, or if a coat of clay be spread upon sidered an invulnerable spot. The wheat none of the manure shall be exposed to the much nearer to the market than we are, their wheat has had a great advantage over ours. But American wheat has displaced the Russian wheat, to a considerable extent, in the When manures are left over a season to English market and the Russian farmers have now to exert themselves to hold even a portion of that trade. Hence it is determined to try the plows that we are using, with a view to produce wheat more cheaply than hitherto. But there is something else needed. The man that holds the plow is of more necount than the plow, and there are no farmers in the world who are more intelligent or more skillful than American farmers. we cannot afford to rest upon what we have gained. The important fact here noticed shows that our competitors are by no means idle, and intend to improve their methods of work as far as possible. We must meet their

improvements by others of our own. SEED GRAIN .- It will pay to sow the very pest seed of all kinds, as I know from trial I clean it thoroughly through the fanning mill, to get all the weed seed and small and heavy, plump grain and sow the very best or not, as they see fit : and keep it free from weed seed. will always be enough volunteer weeds without sowing them, and if farmers generally would be more particular about seed grain, they would get well paid for it. The grain will grow taller, the heads longer and yield best grain for seed as it is to take the choice corn or potatoes, or to select the best cattle, horses and hogs to breed from. Now, in the winter, when we probably will now and to prepare seed grain and not wait until we are crowded with spring work. If we wait until we want to sow it, the chances are that it will not be cleaned so well, and perhaps not at all. Don't put it off .- Country Gen-

FEEDING GOOD COWS .- At the recent meeting of the Vermont dairymen's association Mr. Obed Whipple of Pomfret, told how he managed his herd of Jersey cows so as to make them average a yield of 300 pounds of butter a year. He said that he commenced last year with sixteen cows; bought two others in April and sold one for beef in October, and two new milch-cows the first of November, soon after ealving. He had hoped to make and sell 5000 pounds of butter during the year from his eighteen cows, but having sold three from the herd, the aim was not quite reached. The amount of butter netually sold was 4,957 pounds, and 150 alike to man and beast. If it must be taken quarts of milk during the year. He said he fed two quarts of corn meal per day to each cow through the whole year, and in winter six quarts of bran in addition. Cuts a portion of the hay and wets it with warm water. ABOUT CALVES .- Jesse Owen asks, what

out and digested, and the further addition of about forty five cows in our dairy thirty dollars for the calves. A cow that drops her calf in February is worth more, take the season through, than one that calves as late as April. M. A. Thurston: My choice would be to have my cow come in just in season for the milk to be good when turned to grass .- Husbandman.

# FARM CHIPS.

The crossing of pure Shorthorn stock on our native cattle produces a valuable stock, better for milk, better for stock, and better beef; better in every way than native stock, and the farmers are beginning to realize the fact .- Kansas Farmer.

No greater mistake can be made than to cultivate more ground than can be cultivated properly; and three-fourths of our farmers, and we think we can safely say nine-tenths of them, are guilty of this very error .- Col-

One great reason of the helplessness of the farmer, has been found to rest upon the bundred and que cases where the grange has been taken possession of by third-class village or township politicians, seeking office. This class thought they saw a new road to

success opened up to them .- Farm Journal. When farmers learn to do just what they ought to do, and do it just when it ought to be done, they will not allow all sorts of work to be crowded into seedtime; nor will they complain so much of poor crops in the harvest-time. Success depends not upon the The professor explained that this test could amount of labor done but when and how it

is performed. - Dirigo Rural. There is little need for talk now-a-days about the dignity of the farmers' calling; we are all agreed, I think, that the man who grows the crops that feed the world, has a worthy work to do, and that there is no reason why he should not be himself a most worthy man-except he outrage his oppor-

tunities .- "Ik Marcel." Reliable dealers are to be found in all sections, and we should do as the teacher does to find out the bad boys by requesting all good boys to stand up, the bad ones to Bowker & Co., of Boston. The chemicals keep their seats. The good ones will be were applied in the amount recommended by found the most bashful, but brass will come Prof. Stockbridge, and by the application of to the surface in time, no matter how it is

I care not how ambitious a young man is to make for himself a name and acquire a high and honorable place among his fellow men, if his tastes will permit, I believe he can do no better than to choose agriculture and one-half pounds per acre. In reducing farm laborer. If he becomes educated in scientific and practical agriculture he will be needed in high and responsible positions .- J.

He who wishes to make money by farming must rely upon well-directed labor. Every dollar that any man earns legitimatetive amount of sound and soft corn did not differ materially.

ly and houestly comes from labor of some differ materially. farms, but profitable ones, rather. And in ble fertilization and cultivation, to yield all that its innate or acquired qualities will ad-

mit,—Prairie Farmer. if he is disabled by sickness or absent a day. it. The whole art of keeping manures in such yards, is to keep them well littered so that none of the manure shall be exposed to the manure shall be expose for a day's recreation, and no one can accuse him of shiftless habits or neglect of business. -America n Cultivator.

One of the most interesting exercises during our visit to Ithaca, was the dissertation on weeds, by Prof. Prentiss. He reported fifty-four kinds of weeds which trouble the farmers of Tompkins county. Of these all but two are propagated principally by their seeds, most of them being annuals-Canada thistles and quack grass increase by their roots and are more troublesome than other kinds, J. J. Thomas reported a field of quack-grass twelve acres in extent which thoroughly eleaned in a single season by naked fallow; but it was plowed every week all summer. The theory was to keep the grass from light and air until the vitality of the roots was completely exhausted .- Elmira Husbandman.

# Winter Butter.

A woman writes to the "People," Concord, light grain from the heavy, and have a side N. H., giving her experience, which we give spout for the mill, so I can take out the for the benefit of our farmers' wives for trial

Many farmers' wives cease to make butter at this season because it will not come easy It is certainly very annoying to churn for good old North American which is very grathours, perhaps days, and after all, as is sometimes the case, the butter fails to come, our labor is lost and the cream spoiled. But temporary American politics, and with its more. It is just as necessary to take the there is a sure way to overcome this trouble and I propose to tell how it is done.

To begin at the beginning-scald the milk when it is 24 or 36 hours old, and skim the next day. This is the Devonshire practice then have a leisure day, is a very good time and is preferable to scalding the milk when new. If you have but little milk you will not collect enough cream in one week for a churning, and the cream will acquire a disagreeable smell. To prevent this, put a little saltpetre in the bottom of the cream-pot and mix it well with each skimming; this will keep the cream sweet for two or three weeks.

essel of hot water and let it remain until the cream is so warm that when a finger is placed in it there will be no sense of chill Scald the churn, pour out the hot water and pour in the cream; but before charning add or four or five quarts of cream, one tablespoonful of pulverized alum; this preventa the foaming that in winter keeps the butter from coming.

Follow these simple directions and you will succeed in getting butter as quickly in winter as in summer.

DAIRYING .- The Ohio farmers find great advantage in underdraining. One man in Preble county stated, in a recent convention, that he used expensive tile costing from thirty-seven to eighty-five cents a rod, and yet two crops paid the full expense. This was on low, swampy land. Other land was is the best time for cows to drop their calves, upland, rolling or hilly, which many would lowing anecdote of one of its many cultured looking to the profits of dairying? Presi- not think needed draining. But this gentledent Huffman: I should prefer that they man had put in over one thousand rods, and all come into milking in March rather than to use his own words, "I say it pays big." April. As early as February would be Another farmer in Holmes county, a wheat There are but few better in the its albummoids, these are rapidly dissolved better than in April. Jesse Owen: Of growing region, said that underdraining had almost doubled their crops. Another in have already come in, (Feb. 10) and we have Lucas county said that land which was forbeen making and sending off butter for some merly useless, is now the most productive, time. Last year they came in early and we may be plowed earliest in the spring, tilled received as much as five hundred and fifty latest in autumn, and will endure drouth better than any other land.

> The farmers are putting their sap buckets in order; and brown sugar boiled over and bull-dozed with a little old maple sugar, will soon be offered as the first sweet of the sugar season. - Free Press.

The wool-growers of Ohio, Indiana, Ken-

# Eiterary Notes.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, parts 33 to 36, in lusive, are received, and they maintain rections which we mentioned in our former review of this valuable work.

SCHIBNERS for March opens with a finely liustrated and written article on the New York Aquarium; a choice sketch offGilbert Stuart's early life by his daughter; an instructive illustrated article on Princeton College; another on household turnishing. about Beds, Tables, Stools, etc.; a sketch for for hotanists on Pitcher Plants; Gen. Mc-Clellan's Winter on the Nile. noteworthy is an Exposition of Life Insurance. The poems are good-one on Gen. William F. Bartlett. The stories, Nicholas Minturn, and Farmer Bassett's Romance are the chief.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC is invaluable for the intelligent reader of any party. Besides the ordinary calendar, there is the constitution of the United States, which we do not believe one man in five has read within ten years if he ever read it, with the various amendments, tables of commercial transactions of our country, with tables showing the condition of the cotton, woolen and other manufacturing industries; expenses and revenues of the government; the platforms of political parties; the officers of the government, congress included; statement of the national debt, and the election returns from the country at large. Altogether it is one of the best "almanaes" with which we are fa-

THE POULTRY YARD is a little manual sent us by Orange Judd Co., New York, The first part of the book is devoted to an exposition of the author's-Prof. A. Corbett'smethod of hatching eggs and rearing chickens by means of horse manure alone, dispensing with the traditional "settin' hen," and his surprising success almost equal to any in book contains rules for practical poultry raising, and fully one third of its pages are devoted to the diseases and remedies of the poultry yard. Prof. Corbett is an enthusiast. but his work seems practical, though a little surprising in some portions. As it costs about fifty cents any one at all interested in poultry can afford to purchase it.

ROPP'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR, BIOOM ington, Ill., is a small volume about the size order to make them profitable, every foot of of an ordinary pocket dary, but of great land in them must be made, through suita- value. In size and shape it is made to be ready for use at any time. It contains nearly forty pages of "tables" showing the value of wheat by the quantity at any price, also of The farmer pursues his labor under the rye and oats, corn in the ear, and everything free blue skies, and is surrounded by the | sold by the ton and by the hundred; tables elastic, life-giving atmosphere. It is positive of interest, lumber tables in great variety in that much hard labor belongs to this occupation, but how diff rent are many conditions terns, granaries, corn-cribs; tables of wages of farm life from other vocations. The far- for days and hours at given rates per week mer is an owner, not a menial to be dis- or month. In addition to these tables there are examples worked out illustrating thes tables, e. g.: "Find the value of a load of hay weighing 1765 lbs. at \$13.75 per ton," a problem which would puzzle many a farmer and his son. We know not where another so practicable and handy a book can be obained for the money-one dollar. It will require a little study, half an hour or so, to 'get the hang" of the book, and then it will dways be ready for use, and we commend it to our readers as a useful and handy little

> March--it is now a bi-monthly--is at hand. and we wish the publishers would not mark the covers "March-April, 1877; leave off the April, it is a blotch and don't signify anything. It opens with a paper on the Electoral Commission, written with some haste, of necessity, as the commission was hardly lead ere the biography appeared. Emerson contributes one on Demonology, and Mr. Oliphant writes of Christian Policy in Turkey; an appreciative paper on William H. Seward by that literary critic, Richard Grant White; one on Arctic Exploration, with a map; one on Verse Making, and the Centennary of Spinoza, and the striking one by Sheppard Homans entitled Insurance Crisis. If any one is capable of writing on such a topic next to Eliezer Wright it is Mr. Homans, so long connected with the Mutual Life of New York. We find freshness in the ifying. It treats ably such living topics as the Eastern question, life insurance, and conprice reduced to five dollars it ought to find its list of subscribers constantly lengthening. The North American in its present style and purpose is a potent agency for political and social culture, and we wish to see it in the hands of more professional men, especially lawyers and ministers, who can do so much for the future of the people. HARPER'S MAGAZINE for the current

month is a number of great excellence. It

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for

opens with an article on cotemporary art in France, a companion piece to the one on art in England. It is valuable not only for the knowledge it contains respecting the characteristics, excellencies and endencies of art in that nation, but for its suggestions, dropped so easily and naturally every now and then into the narration, as to the character and capabilities of the French people. The article is fully and finely illustrated. We do not think some of our friends compliment II. Adolphe Taine by saying he looks very much like the editor of this paper. Herbert Tuttle, our accomplished young Vermonter, now a journalist in Germany contributes an article on Prussian Wends which has a weird interest, and is illustrated. That on Litchfield Hill by Mr. Champlin has a fascinating interest, especially for all lovers of their early national history, and to those who have lingered with delight over autobiography of Lyman Beecher, the paper has a double interest. The foland brilliant women is too good to be lost: "Among the ladies at the national capital during the second administration of Washington, none was more noted for personal attractions than the wife of the secretary of the treasury, Said Mr. Liston, the British inister, one day, to General Tracy, then United States senator from Connecticut, Your country-woman, Mrs. Wolcott, would be admired even at St. James's. 'Sir,' fro plied General Tracy, 'she is admired even on Litchfield Hill.'" A review of Wallace's work on the Distribution of Animals, like so many articles of its kind in Harpers is an excellent paper, as is also A Summer Cruise among the Atlantic Islands, But Webster on the Constitution is the article we have enjoyed most, it is a brief but noble tribute peas instead of wheat the coming season. tucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania to the statesman and his work. The poems may be sold, besides the chickens that can lime or ash baths to wallow in.—Poultry in Boston market, and this is also the case of 7,000,— Grassboppers, it is affirmed will not disturb have organized, and will bereafter sell directly in England.

| Description of the usual standard; the stories we have not read.